

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS

The Weather.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:
Virginia—Partly cloudy Tuesday, with warmer in extreme western portion; rain and warmer Wednesday; light variable winds.
North Carolina—Fair Tuesday, followed by rain in western portions. Wednesday rain; fresh northwest shifting to east winds.
There was a modification in the weather yesterday, but the temperature was still raw and chill. The prospects for one day of rain in certain portions to-day with rain and warmer weather tomorrow.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.
9 A. M. 40
12 M. 41
3 P. M. 41
6 P. M. 39
9 P. M. 38
12 midnight 35
Average 38.13

Highest temperature yesterday 42
Lowest temperature yesterday 35
Mean temperature yesterday 39
Normal temperature for November 50
Departure from normal temperature -11
Precipitation during past 24 hours 0.0

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
December 1, 1903.
Sun rises 7:07
Sun sets 4:51
Moon sets 3:34
Morning 1:41
Evening 2:04

EXPIATION NOT TO BE ETERNAL

Sermon of Dr. Strange on Life After Death.

HIS DISCOURSE CAUSES COMMENT

Rector Does Not Endorse the Doctrine of Eternal Punishment.

A DISCOURSE SUNDAY NIGHT ON GAMBLING

He Classes It Along With the Crime of Theft—The Taking of Something for Which Nothing is Given in Return—The Substance of His Two Sermons.

From the pulpit of St. Paul's on Sunday morning last the Rev. Robert Strange, D. D., the distinguished rector of the congregation, preached a notable sermon that has attracted widespread interest and comment throughout the city.

In the course of his discourse Dr. Strange, dealing with the eternal justice of the Almighty, touched at length upon the relation of man to God after death. He established the truths of the righteousness, the justice and the mercy of God, and from this point advanced to a consideration of the incidental question. The Scriptures, he declared, must be read in the light of these illuminating truths and then will be seen the necessity for a modification of many popular conceptions of the "elect," and of indestructible torment in the fires of hell.

According to a prominent member of the congregation, who spoke in glowing terms of the sermon and who reported many other expressions of a like sort, it probably grew out of Dr. Strange's recent perusal of the very striking and remarkable volume of Arthur Chambers, entitled "Our Life After Death," now in its forty-seventh edition. The idea in this book and the idea of Dr. Strange, or, seems to be, that a man lives up to the end of his life, and then he is judged. But even after death there is hope for him. Punishment for a temporary and finite sin is not eternal and infinite, and there is no such thing as indestructible torment in an eternal hell.

THE SERMON.

The sermon was preached before a large and appreciative audience. It was based upon the text: "Shall not the Judge of all the earth be right?" Dr. Strange said in part:

"God shall judge the world in righteousness. God's judgment, in answer to the question of Abraham, as portrayed in the parables in the Scriptures, is the judgment of the Lord Christ in St. Matthew's gospel, along the lines of natural justice, which we see working out around us. A good, a right, a just deed in God, in our conscience, approves of our nature, we are instinctively to be good; which, in spite of ourselves, we feel we must do ourselves or approve others for doing. 'A thing is right and good, not because God wills it, but because it is right and good, and God wills it. His perfect nature, is right and good, and so cannot will otherwise than the good and right.'

"Man is made in the image of God, after the likeness of God; what is just for man is just for God; what is good for man is good for God; remembering always that, whereas the soundness, justice and goodness are imperfect in man, they are absolutely perfect in God.

"So we say that the judge of all the earth will do right, will be just, will be merciful; because the Judge of all the earth, in the very essence of His being, is right, is just, is merciful, and, moreover, when we say that the Eternal Judge will be right, just, merciful, the Judge will be right, just, merciful, as we have seen the same as when we apply words to the noblest and truest of our earthly judges.

"Planting our feet on the righteousness, the justice and the mercy of eternal God.

TWO MEN BLOWN INTO LITTLE BITS

Were Mixing Nitro-Glycerine When There Was An Awful Explosion.

(By Associated Press.)
CARTHAGE, MO., Nov. 30.—The mix house of the Independent Powder Company's plant, five miles southwest of Carthage, blew up to-day, instantly killing the two mixers, Lester Ridge and Bert Cobb, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring four other men.

Ridge and Cobb recently came here from Emporium, Pa. They were in the mix house compounding by hand nitro glycerine with the other ingredients of dynamite, when 600 pounds of the material, which was in a wooden trough, exploded. They were the only two men in the building and no one knows what caused the material to explode.

The two men were blown to bits and only a few pieces were left. The four injured men were working in a small house 100 yards away, packing dynamite. The explosion crushed in a part of the building, injuring the four men about the face and shoulders.

BOUGHT MEN LIKE SHEEP IN MARKET

Sensational Revelations Grand Rapids Scandal.

PROMINENT MEN ARE IMPLICATED

Ex-City Attorney Gives Names, Dates and Amounts Paid for Influence or Silence.

PRICES RAN UP INTO THOUSANDS

George R. Perry, Ex-Mayor, is Said to Have Received Thirteen Thousand Dollars, While Other Men Got Only a Hundred or Two—It Causes Sensation.

(By Associated Press.)
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 30.—The confession of ex-city attorney Lant K. Salisbury, in regard to the notorious water scandal in this city, was told today for the first time in court at the preliminary examination of State Senator David Burns, and it has created a tremendous sensation on account of the number of prominent persons it implicates, in addition to the seventeen officials and former officials who were arrested on bribery charges ten days ago.

Never once did Salisbury have to refer to his notes. He rendered his testimony readily and rapidly, giving names, dates and occurrences as though the alleged events happened only last week instead of three years ago.

The examination of Senator Burns was completely lost to view in the story of the conspiracy, as Salisbury, in his testimony, as names of many prominent men were mentioned by Salisbury, and the amount he paid to each for their influence or silence, there was a suppressed murmur of surprise throughout the thronged courtroom.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW UPHELD

Supreme Court Decides That the Kansas Statute is Entirely Constitutional.

OPINION BY JUSTICE HARLAN

He Says That if Law is Mischievous Fault Lies With Legislature, Not With Courts.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The United States Supreme Court to-day affirmed the constitutionality of the eight-hour law of the State of Kansas, regulating labor on public works. Justice Harlan said, in handing down the opinion of the court, that if the statute is mischievous, the responsibility rests with the legislature, and not with the courts. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Peckham dissented.

The Kansas law, whose validity was called into question in the suit, provided that eight hours should constitute a day's work for workmen employed by or on behalf of the State, or by any county or city or other municipality. It also prohibits contractors from requiring laborers engaged upon work for the State to perform more than eight hours' labor in a day.

The opinion was based upon the theory that all the municipalities of a State are the creatures of the State; that work for them is of a public character, and does not infringe upon the personal liberty of any one. Justice Harlan added: "Whatever may have been the motives that controlled the enactment of the statute in question, we can imagine no possible ground to dispute the power of the State to declare that no one engaged in public work for it or for one of its municipal agencies, shall permit or require an employee on such work to labor in excess of eight hours each day, and to inflict punishment upon contractors who disregard such a regulation. It cannot be deemed a violation of the liberty of any contractor that he be allowed to do public work in any mode he chooses to adopt, without regard to the wishes of the State. On the contrary, it belongs to the State, as the guardian and trustee for its people, to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit public work to be done. No court has authority to review its action in that respect. Regulations on this subject suggest only considerations of public policy. And with such considerations the courts have no concern."

BANKS MUST PAY TAXON THEIR STOCK

The Supreme Court Decides Against the People's National Bank of Lynchburg.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—In the United States Supreme Court, Justice Peckham delivered an opinion to-day in the case of the People's National Bank of Lynchburg, Va., vs. Morton Marye, auditor of the State of Virginia. The bank resisted a tax levied on bank shares for the tax is unconstitutional. The court, without reviewing the question of constitutionality, the opinion favored the State.

WEAPON EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY NATION

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The Board of Ordnance and Fortification in its annual report says, that the results of the tests made with the three-inch rifle gun recommended by the board for adoption for the army, "show that when equipped with these guns and cartridges, the field artillery of our army will have a weapon equal, if not superior, to that of any nation."

RECEIVER'S HANDS.

(By Associated Press.)
AUSTIN, TEX., Nov. 30.—The Beaumont Consolidated Oil and Pipe Line Company was placed in the hands of a receiver to-day. The petition was filed by a local stockholder who charged that the company's business is being conducted at a loss.

A SERIES OF MISHAPS MARKS FACTORY FIRE



SPIORER'S BIG TOBACCO FACTORY ABLAZE.

TWO MEN AND A HORSE INJURED; WAGON AND STREET-CAR DAMAGED—LOSS BY FIRE MORE THAN TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A series of accidents followed the alarm of fire that was turned in yesterday morning at 9:43 o'clock, none of which proved serious.

Fire broke out, in some unknown way, in the drying room of Spicer & Sons' tobacco factory, at Tenth and Byrd Streets. The department got to the scene hurriedly, and by hard work kept the flames confined to the fourth floor, and after about three hours' work put the fire out, with a loss of from \$20,000 to \$30,000, covered by insurance.

Two alarms were turned in, one at 9:45 o'clock, the other four minutes later. The first alarm carried engines Nos. 3, 4 and 7 and truck No. 1; the second called out engines Nos. 2 and 9 and truck No. 2.

Crashed Together.

In responding to the first alarm, engine No. 3, driven by Ed Keeler, went down Ninth Street, one of the most dangerous streets for the purpose in the city. The fire alarm department buggy was also going down that street. In the buggy were C. L. Gullett, of the fire alarm department, and W. M. Hayes, helper of No. 3 engine. On Ninth between Main and Cary Streets, in making for a clear track, the engine and the buggy collided. The two men in the buggy were thrown out, and both of them were painfully bruised, but not seriously hurt. Mr. Hayes was taken to his home, in the ambulance, and Mr. Gullett walked home.

One of the horses, attached to the engine, was punctured under the right axle by a shaft, and was taken to the stable, where he was made comfortable by Veterinarian F. A. Smith.

During the progress of the fire, Subtute H. P. Grady, of engine No. 2, was injured about the eye with hot water. He will be out in a few days.

In going to the fire, Driver G. W. Lee, of supply wagon No. 3, ran into a telegraph pole, but nothing was hurt. Wagon No. 2, struck a car at Eighteenth and Main Streets. The tender was broken, but nobody was hurt.

The stock, fixtures and building are partially insured. That on the stock improved through Montague & Co. The stock was valued at about \$10,000. The insurance amounts to \$5,000. The loss cannot yet be fixed.

Chapin & Hume placed the insurance on the building. That on the building, which was valued at \$10,000, and fixtures, \$15,425. The loss will not amount to anything like this.

Spicer & Sons are very busy at this season filling orders. They will begin repairing the damage, and hope to have everything ready to resume business in a short while.

About 150 people are employed at the factory. Many of these will be used in clearing up the debris.

MAY SEND FOR WOOD TO TESTIFY

Member of Committee Intimates May be Done

GENERAL BROOKE ON WITNESS STAND

Probably That Other Army Officers Will be Called by the Committee

PRESIDENT'S PET IS VERY UNPOPULAR

Officers Oppose Confirmation of His Nomination Almost to a Man—The General is Said to be Electioneering From Far Away Philippines.

Times-Dispatch Bureau, Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.

It is not thought probable that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which is now investigating charges against General Leonard Wood preliminary to making a report on his fitness for the rank of major-general, to which he has been nominated by the President, will summon several army officers to testify in the hearing.

It is charged that General Wood has written to several of his brother-officers asking them to write their senators and urge them to confirm his nomination. The direct statement is made by an officer recently returned from service in the Philippines that General Wood, while in the islands, has followed this method of electioneering. He did not know that he had written to any officers beneath himself in rank.

Officers of the army are said to be opposed to the confirmation of a man, one of the most distinguished officers now on the retired list, a Southern man, and one with a high reputation as a soldier, is taking the deepest interest in the case, and using all the influence he can bring to bear against the confirmation of General Wood. He also thinks would be harmful to the service. But, of course, he has to work in the most quiet manner.

BROOKE TESTIFIES.

Major-General John R. Brooke, retired, former governor-general of Cuba, to-day gave testimony before the committee, which charged insubordination against General Leonard Wood. General Brooke was before the committee more than two hours, and occupied the entire time in telling of General Wood's conduct at Santiago. The witness offered in support of his statements many documents taken from records at the War Department and several papers from his personal collection. At the close of his testimony a member of the committee said that it was probable General Wood will have to return from the Philippines and testify.

One of the charges made by General Brooke is that General Wood violated the order which required him to improve the fortifications at Santiago. Wood estimates to the governor-general. As evidence of this violation, General Brooke called attention to the building of barracks at Santiago, near the Morro, without General Wood's consent. Wood, who is a member of the committee, said that the barracks at Havana General Brooke said also that General Wood continually sent communications to the War Department over the head of his commanding officer. The witness assured the committee that the barracks at Havana were built without his authority, but said that the proceedings had been detrimental to military discipline.

ATTACKED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

General Brooke called to the attention of the committee in support of an allegation that General Wood had neglected to work in harmony with the military government, General Wood's attitude toward the newspapers at Santiago, which repeatedly published attacks on General Brooke's administration. General Brooke read a number of these attacks and also his recommendation to the War Department that the papers be suppressed unless they desisted.

One of the extracts from the Independent published at Santiago, which was read, was a bitter denunciation of General Brooke, under the caption of "God Save Cuba." The article was based on General Brooke's order to the military government to suppress the press. It also read that all custom houses were ordered sent to Havana. The article, among other things, said that if carried into effect the order would result in the military government from breathing without permission from General Brooke; that it was a matter of life and death to the province of Santiago to get the order reissued.

General Brooke read a letter, which he had sent to the adjutant-general of the War Department, asking that General Wood be instructed to prohibit the publication of such articles during the period of military government. He also read General Wood's reply to the adjutant-general, which, the witness said, had been sent over the head of his superior officer, saying that freedom of speech, untrammelled criticism of the military government, was a necessary part of the education of the Cubans to fit them to conduct a liberal government.

General Brooke told the committee that on January 4, 1898, General Wood, without consulting his superior officer, obtained permission to visit Washington, although he was in absence matters needing attention.

NEWSPAPER MAN.

Horatio S. Rubens, of New York, was before the committee at the morning session. His testimony tended to corroborate the statements made to the committee by Major J. E. Rundle, in reference to the knowledge of General Wood is said to have had of the Rundle magazine article, criticizing unfavorably the administration.

LARGEST THEATRE IN BROOKLYN BURNS

Fire Breaks Out in Scenery While Women Are Preparing for McCarran Dinner.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Historic Academy of Music, the largest theatre in Brooklyn, was to-day completely consumed by fire, which is believed to have been caused by an explosion in the building.

The fire started in the scenery on the stage of the theatre, where a number of women were preparing for the testimonial dinner to State Senator McCarran to be given there to-night.

For some unknown reason the fire department was tardy in arriving on the scene, and it was fully fifteen minutes before they had a stream on the building. Within an hour after the discovery of the fire, the whole building was a roaring furnace and the firemen were bending all their efforts to saving the surrounding property.

It was reported that a boy, who was employed in the bowling alley in the saloon adjoining the Academy, was missing. Since its erection on the eve of the Civil War the Academy of Music has been the scene of many notable and historic gatherings. Many political gatherings of note were held there and nearly every prominent political leader of the last half century has spoken from its stage. David B. Hill delivered his noted "I Am a Democrat" utterance there.

FLOW OF BLOOD IN KENTUCKY FEUD

One Man Kills Two, Wounds One Fatally, Another Seriously by Shots From Dark.

(By Associated Press.)
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 30.—A special from Hodgenville, Ky., reports of the assassination of two men, the fatal wounding of a third, and the injury of another. The dead:

"SQUIRE OSBORNE.

DAVE OSBORNE, son of above, wounded.

WILL Gardner, will die.

John Bennett, arm shattered.

The alleged murderer, Custer Gardner, a young farmer, was caught at Elizabethton to-day after a desperate fight, and was taken to Munfordville and lodged in jail.

Under cover of darkness, while the intended victims were sitting around the fireside, the assassin approached the window of the room, and placing his Winchester near the glass fired several times. Squire Osborne fell to the floor dead. His head torn almost off. His son, Dave Osborne, was shot through the heart, and WILL Gardner was wounded in the abdomen. John Bennett's left arm was shattered by a ball.

Squire Osborne is a distasteful magistrate. The trouble had its inception in a family quarrel, which developed into a factional fight. Gardner has heretofore borne a good reputation.

The tragedy has caused the greatest excitement in years in Larue, Hart and Hardin counties, where the principals are well known, and have many relatives.

DREYFUS CASE MAY BE GONE INTO SOON

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, Nov. 30.—The general belief prevails in well informed circles that the commission appointed to pronounce the admissibility of the request of Alfred Dreyfus for a judicial revision of his case will submit its conclusions to the Minister of Justice certainly within a week.

Al. Mecler, a director of the ministry of justice and a member of the commission, is believed to be the man who will be asked to deliver the report. He is said to be a man of a short time when he will present those credentials in person at the ministry. The fact that Mr. Mecler is also a minister to Greece and Roumania is said to account for the delay in establishing relations with Serbia.

OPERATIVES HAVE THEIR WAGES CUT

(By Associated Press.)
BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 30.—The wages of about 22,000 cotton textile operatives were reduced to-day. To-day's addition brings the total number in New England who have had their pay cut down this fall to about 40,000. The cut which fell to about 10 percent, next Monday will swell the total to about 75,000 and complete a general reduction in Southern New England cotton mills.

BERKLEY VOTERS CALL ON GOVERNOR TO SIGN SALE BILL

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 30.—The voters of Berkeley held a mass-meeting to-day to protest against the power possessed by commissioners of revenue to disfranchise them by non-assessment for poll taxes. The Governor was called upon to sign the Sale bill, which makes it mandatory upon the commissioners to assess the voters.

GREEN COVE SPRINGS, Fla., Nov. 30.—Last night a fire broke out in the saloon of the "Kirkpatrick" saloon and burned the contents, amounting to about four hundred dollars.